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NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.

GENERAL HANCOCK will command the troops at the Yorktown Centennial.

The Prohibition amendment has been defeated in North Carolina by a decisive majority.

The Ohio Prohibitionists convened at Columbus on the 4th inst. The State ticket recently nominated at Loveland.

GENERAL CHALMERS has announced himself as a Greenback candidate for the U. S. Senate in Mississippi in opposition to Lamar.

The Mississippi Greenback State Convention will be called to meet on the 24th and the Republican Convention on the 25th, at Jackson. It is anticipated that the two bodies will agree upon a joint ticket.

The Democrats of the Second Maine District refused to endorse Gilbert, the Greenback candidate for Congress, although urged to do so by Governor Garcelon. Franklin Reed was nominated by acclamation.

The President's condition was so much improved on the 6th that he slept for the first time since his wound without the administration of opiates. His appetite and digestion were good, little or no fever, and his progress toward recovery was entirely satisfactory to his physicians.

The Mississippi Democratic State Convention, being unable to unite upon either Stone or Barksdale, the two prominent candidates for Governor, finally nominated Hon. Robert Lourey, of Rankin County, Barksdale withdrawing. G. D. Shands was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Other nominations were: H. C. Myers, for Secretary of State; W. L. Hemingway, Treasurer; T. C. Catching, Attorney-General; S. Gwin, Auditor; J. A. Smith, Superintendent of Education. The platform of 1879 was substantially reaffirmed.

The Virginia Conservative Democrats met in convention at Richmond on the 4th. John W. Daniel was nominated for Governor, James Barbour for Lieutenant-Governor, and Gen. Phil W. McKinney for Attorney-General. Resolutions declare the maintenance of the public debt to be essential to the prosperity of the State and condemn repudiation in every form; but pledge the party to use all lawful efforts, consistent with honor and integrity, to secure the settlement of the outstanding debt, with the consent of her creditors, upon as favorable terms as possible. A resolution of sympathy with President Garfield was adopted.

The President underwent another surgical operation on the morning of the 8th, necessitated by the partial stoppage of the flow of pus from the wound, by reason of the gradual healing of the original aperture. Dr. Agnew performed the operation as before. The patient was put under the influence of ether, beside which the rigor line was used to deaden the spot where the incision was made. The incision extended downward and forward, and a counter opening was made into the track of the ball below the margin of the twelfth rib. By this means the old wound channel and the region above the battered rib have a free chance to heal up, being now entirely separated from the pus channel. The President bore up well under the operation, and the physicians expressed themselves well satisfied with the result.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MACVEAGH has, at the request of Postmaster-General James, given an opinion as to whether under the act of Congress of April 7, 1880, allowance for expedition in carrying mails is limited to 50 per cent. of the original contract. The Attorney-General holds that the law specifically makes this limitation, and that it can not be exceeded; that the Postmaster-General can not go beyond this limit, and the expedited service must provide an increase of office and material employed to correspond with the increase of pay as compared with the original contract. This opinion is an official condemnation of the system followed by Brady in the star-route matters of increasing the pay of expedited routes out of all proportion to the original service contracted for and to the increase of material and men actually employed to carry out the expedited service. The Department will follow this opinion, and stick to 50 per cent. limitation in increase.

THERE was an exciting scene in the British House of Commons, on the 4th, caused by Bradlaugh's attempt to force an entrance in spite of the resistance of a squad of policemen, commanded by Dr. Lyon Playfair, Deputy Speaker of the Commons. Bradlaugh failed, though not until he had made a desperate struggle, in which he was utterly exhausted and his clothes torn. He was removed from the lobby by the police and escorted into the palace yard, where he stood for some time with his arms folded, three officers barring his way to the House. In the House there was a wordy war, quite as exciting as the muscular war outside. The Speaker decided that Bradlaugh had no right to enter, and both Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote indorsed this decision. Bradlaugh and Sir Wilfrid Lawson protested against the exclusion of Bradlaugh, and offered resolutions which, it passed, would have the effect of permitting Bradlaugh to take his seat. The Speaker refused to entertain Lawson's resolutions, and both Bradlaugh and Lawson while speaking were declared out of order. Broadhurst, Joseph Cowen, and John Bright also protested against the treatment to which Bradlaugh was subjected, and Mr. Bright was called to order for irrelevancy. Bradlaugh subsequently went to Bow Street for a summons against the police, which was refused, but the magistrate urged him to file information for assault.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

THE Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is completed to Durango, 450 miles southeast of Denver. This road opens up the San Juan mining regions, which have so long been isolated.

THE Perry County, Ark., troubles are in a fair way of adjustment. Writs have been issued for a score of persons, and are being served as rapidly as possible. The alleged murderers of Editor Matthews were arrested on the 3d. Their names are James A. Isom and W. S. Payton. They offered no resistance, but surrendered to the posse, remarking that they were not guilty and would prove it. An alleged accomplice named Kennedy has also been arrested, and the officers are hunting for eight others charged as being accessories. The jail in which the prisoners are confined is guarded by the militia, and every precaution taken to prevent their release by outside parties.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, the fourteenth victim of the explosion at Woolner's distillery, Peoria, died on the 4th, leaving only four of the injured alive.

THE notorious sanctimonious swindler, who under the name of the Rev. Gaston de Rouhan was sentenced to the Missouri Penitentiary in 1879 for five years, but escaped within a year, has been again operating successfully in Nova Scotia, but has been again detected and is now lodged in the Halifax Jail. The history of his misdeeds runs back for nearly twenty years, during which time he has operated under various names in nearly every Catholic community from Canada to California.

BISHOP HAVEN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Salem, Oregon, on the 1st, after a brief illness. He was sixty years of age.

THE excess of exports of merchandise over imports during the year ending June 30, 1881, was \$259,726,254, against \$167,683,912 during the previous fiscal year. The excess of imports of gold during the past fiscal year was \$91,168,650, and the previous year \$75,891,391. During last fiscal year the value of exports of merchandise amounted to \$902,319,473, being larger than ever before in the history of the country. The value of imports of merchandise was \$642,593,219, which was larger than during any previous year with the exception of the year immediately preceding.

RENEWED attacks by mobs on the shops and synagogues of the Jews are reported in various places in Pomerania. Some shops were wrecked. The mobs were dispersed by the police.

THE National Catholic Total Abstinence Union has been in session at Boston. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, was elected President of the Union, but declining, the Rev. J. B. Cotter, of Minnesota, was chosen.

NATHAN O. GREENFIELD, six times sentenced for murder of his wife, in 1875, was hanged at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 5th.

FOREST fires have swept the country north of Bay City, Mich., destroying farm buildings, fences, and much standing timber. Trains on the Michigan Central Railway were delayed by clouds of smoke and ashes.

THE Indian troubles in New Mexico are assuming alarming proportions, and every day brings news of fresh atrocities committed by roving bands of savages. A party of ten Americans from Colorado City, reinforced by twenty-six Mexicans, recently had an encounter in Red Canyon with a large party of hostiles, said to have been under the personal command of Nana, the redoubtable chief, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides. A dispatch from Socorro, 5th, says news has been received there of the killing of Col. Robert H. Stapleton, formerly of the United States Army, at Mornea Springs, where he has been running a mill. He commanded a regiment in the Mexican war, and has long been prominent in the Territory. A subscription is being raised to offer a reward of \$25 for every Indian scalp brought into town.

THE City of Brooklyn, having postponed its Fourth of July celebration on account of the attempted assassination of the President, had a grand gala day on the 4th of August, as a token of rejoicing for the President's convalescence.

THE Irish laborers' strike has assumed large proportions, and there is a general agitation for an increase of wages. The employers, with few exceptions, resist the demand.

THE verdict in the case of Cadet Whitaker has not yet been made public, but the finding is said to be unanimous that he is guilty of having committed the alleged outrage upon himself, and recommending that he be dismissed the service.

ORVILLE L. GRANT, only brother of Gen. U. S. Grant, died at the Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, N. J., on the 5th, 48 years of age.

A LETTER threatening the Czar with death was found on a table in his bed-room, supposed to be thoroughly guarded and to which access can be had only by the most thoroughly trusted of his attendants. The officer on guard and four servants of the palace have been arrested.

THREE daughters of D. O. Barley, a farmer living near Sherman, Texas, aged respectively seven, nine and eleven years, playing beside a stack of new mown hay, were struck by lightning and instantly killed.

JAY GOULD has purchased an interest in the National Stock-yards at East St. Louis.

AT Petersburg, Va., John W. Green, commission merchant, and W. T. Lee, of Littleton, N. C., used knife and pistol upon each other with fatal results. The quarrel grew out of a refusal to drink on the part of the latter.

HARTMANN, the self-confessed nihilist, recently arrived in New York, has taken a hasty departure for Canada, owing, as claimed, to fear of being extradited.

THE President had a slight drawback on the 7th, as indicated by an increased pulse and higher bodily temperature. The

attending physicians professed to feel no anxiety, however, as to the patient's condition.

TWO suspicious vessels, the Diogenes and the Socrates, have been seized by the German Government at Kiel. They are variously reported as being designed for the American Fenians, the Russian Nihilists, or for the slave trade.

A SECRET conclave of prominent Irishmen has recently been in session at Chicago. There are various and contradictory rumors regarding the object of the meeting and the results arrived at.

GEORGE ALGESCHEN, of Washington County, Ore., in a fit of rage shot his daughter, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound, but thinking he had killed her he fled to the woods and committed suicide.

A DISPATCH from Pine Ridge Agency, Neb., says that Crow Dog, Captain of Police at Rosebud Agency, shot and instantly killed Spotted Tail the other day. There had been an ill feeling between them for some time. Crow Dog went to Fort Niobrara to remain until further developments. Trouble is anticipated.

A GROUP of twenty men were standing close to the house of J. H. Clyburn, near Hartsville, S. C., the other day, when a stroke of lightning killed four and wounded ten of the number, five of whom were not expected to survive. There was no storm at the time, though a heavy rain fell shortly after.

AT Oroville, Cal., on the 7th, J. T. Noakes was taken from jail by a body of masked and armed men and conveyed a short distance from town and hanged to a tree. Noakes murdered an old man named A. J. Crumet at Chico, recently, by kicking him to death.

WILLIAM GALE, the English pedestrian, has completed in New York his phenomenal feat of covering 6,000 quarter miles in 6,000 consecutive ten minutes, and continued on the track until he had added four additional quarters to his wonderful record. The fastest quarter was made in two minutes seven seconds, the slowest in three minutes twelve seconds.

A TERRIBLE railway accident happened in England on the 8th. The express train from Manchester came in collision near Blackburn with the Liverpool and York express. Five persons were killed and twenty-nine severely injured, many of whom were not expected to survive.

AT Austin, Texas, as Mrs. Sneed, an estimable lady, wife of S. G. Sneed, Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's office, was standing on a chair filling the reservoir of a gasoline cooking stove, the hem of her dress ignited at one of the jets. She fell from the chair to the floor, spilling the inflammable oil, which at once ignited and instantly enveloped her in a sheet of flames, and she died soon after.

ROBERT OSBORN and his son were riddled with buckshot while on their way home a few days ago in Weakly County, Tenn. Both were instantly killed. Their murderers are unknown, but it is a suggestive fact that about a month previous the Osborns shot and seriously wounded Frank Pate and his son Willis, and were out on bail, their trial being fixed for the 12th inst.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

TUESDAY, August 9, was the hottest day ever known in St. Louis. The thermometer attained a maximum of 105.2 deg.

A TERRIFIC storm cloud burst over Central City, Colo., on the 8th, and immediately thereafter a volume of water from four to five feet deep rushed down Nevada and Eureka's reefs, sweeping everything before it. Great bowlders weighing nearly a ton were rolled around like pebble-stones. Immense quantities of debris were washed down the gulch at an incredible speed. Roadways in the track of the flood were entirely destroyed.

JOHN DILLON has been released from jail, and it is said nearly all other persons arrested and imprisoned under the Coercion act, save those guilty of participating in outrages, will soon be set free.

GEN. ROBERT PATTERSON, a hero of three wars, and at one time the largest cotton manufacturer in the United States, died recently at his home in Philadelphia.

JUDGE JAMES D. COLT, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, was found dead in his office at Pittsfield on the 9th. Suicide with a revolver.

THE dwelling of Dr. William Bowen, in Scituate, Mass., burned on the 8th. The family were aroused in time to save their lives. After the house burned a fire broke out in the barn near by, but the flames were extinguished. The fire was caused by an infernal machine operated by clock-work. Dr. Bowen has been very active in enforcing the law against liquor-selling and has before suffered in consequence.

NEAR Oxford, Ala., the other day, Otis Mattison, his father and brother were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed and the others probably fatally injured.

MISS LENA HOMAN and Mrs. Farber were killed by a locomotive at Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, N. Y. Miss Homan attempted to drive across the track, when the horse balked and the engine struck the carriage.

AT Lake Village, N. H., the Coroner's Jury in the case of the three children of Chas. Moody (colored) who were burned on the evening of July 4 returned a verdict that the children were murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. Moody and his wife have been arrested.

SIX men were mangled and scalded to death and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a portable engine near East Carondelet, Ill., on the 9th.

A. G. WHEELOCK, confidential book-keeper of the firm of J. C. Wolcott & Co., 42 Broad Street, New York, has absconded with money and securities to the value of over \$50,000. He was known as being a fast young man. It is supposed he sailed for Europe.

The Two Graves in Poker Valley.

"It was the curiousest thing that ever happened in the diggings," said the old man, as he slowly filled his pipe. "Nigh onto twenty years ago was about the date, an' a hundred or so of us miners had squatted in Poker Valley. It wasn't much of a valley, an' thar' wasn't no too much poker, an' I know I put in six months o' hard work in that 'ere hole an' didn't clear fifty cents a day. Howsever, that haint nuthin' to do with the story I sot out to tell, though it serves to explain why we were all out o' temper one afternoon, when a stranger entered Poker Valley by the west trail an' brought his skinnin' an' foot-sore mule to a halt in the center of our town. It war' airy in the fall, an' the weather was downright fine. It had bin drizzlin' all day long, an' we had cussed an' sulked an' loafed around till every man was ready to answer a word with a blow.

"The minit that stranger rode up we all rushed out to see who he was an' what he wanted. He was a light-weight chap, muffled up to the ears to keep dry, and we couldn't say what he could do with a pick-ax or how he'd back a friend in a fight. He didn't offer to get down from his mule, but began to inquire arter a chap whom we called Sweet William. This William was a candy sort o' man. He seemed a bit pious, had a soft voice, never cussed nor drank whisky, an' we didn't 'zactly mate with him. Ten days afore this stranger rode up Sweet William got out o' his blankets at midnight, either asleep or in trouble, an' the poor cuss took a walk over a bit o' cliff about fifty feet high, with a lot o' jagged rocks to light on down below. We didn't take on very much, as he had no partner an' wasn't one o' us, as I menthoned before, but we gin him a decent burial an' sold his traps on the squar' to the highest bidder.

"Waal, now, that stranger was goin' on to ax about William, an' I was a-sayin' to myself that he had the softest voice of any man in the diggings, when sunthin happened. Ole Kentucky Bill an' Deacon Joe had bin growlin' at each other for an hour or so, kinder achin' fur a row, an' at length they went at it. Ole Kentucky gin Joe a lifter on the jaw, an' Joe he out with his popper an' fired Kentucky to kingdom come. No, he didn't, either. The bullet cut away a lock of hair and did its bloody work beyond. The stranger on the mule got it plump thro' the heart, and he was dead afore he fell into my arms. He! No, stranger—'twas a woman! Sure! You're born, it was a woman not over twenty-five years old, and with a face as purty as a thousand-dollar nugget. She was dressed sort o' man fashion, an' she was bravin' injuns, b'ars, storms, and everything else fur an object. What was it? Waal, I dunno. Was Sweet William her lover or her husband? Had he run away from her, or had he bin cut thar to make a stake? Must have bin some powerful motive to have sent that gal on sich a trip, an' we talked it over an' kinder concluded it was love, an' nuthin' else.

"'Twas a terrible deal, anyhow, an' I never think of it without feelin' my heart grow big and my throat choke up. When we disivered that she was a woman we sot around thar like pegs for about half an hour. Then we riz up an' kicked them two fighters outer camp and dug a grave 'longside o' Sweet William fur the poor dead gal, an' they sleep thar to this day. Rough and cussed as we war in Poker Valley, we had tears in our eyes as we put that poor gal away, an' I seed more'n one old grizzly drop his chin when the Alabama elder stood at the head of the graves an' said:

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. May they be joined together in heaven."—*Detroit Free Press.*

On a Western Mountain.

It is difficult to lay down laws of general application governing altitude and atmosphere in this elevated region. To walk up-hill is exhausting; to sing, absurd and impossible. Yet the "burros," or tiny Mexican donkeys, are stimulated to prolonged vocal exercises unknown in lower regions, and make night hideous with their late concerts outside the tents. In the absence of dogs, which do not thrive at this altitude, they perform the part of camp-scavengers, devouring every waste article, from dilapidated clothing to greasy newspapers. Otherwise we should be visited by a pestilence; for, though "every prospect pleases," the prospector is certainly "vile." The effect of the altitude is directly felt upon prices, which are exorbitantly high; while the rarity of the atmosphere is shared by purses, which become singularly light. In this place of suspension between heaven and earth, watches, too, seem to vibrate between time and eternity, and become badly demoralized in their effort to follow both. Occasionally we receive the time from Gunnison City by telegraph. What remains after loss by the way is then distributed, to serve till exhausted, when a new supply is obtained in the same way as before. Eastern etiquette and formality are of necessity dispensed with, and to a great degree Eastern costume shares their fate. Flannel shirts, duck coats, corduroy breeches, broad-brimmed hats and the tallest of top boots form the prevailing attire. When a gentleman wishes to entertain his friends in more than usual social style, he invites them, not to a "dress coat," but to a "boiled shirt party."—*Gunnison Letter to Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—John Morden, a Canadian farmer's boy, self-taught in the art of taxidermy, has a collection of 1,800 birds stuffed and mounted by himself.

How the Doctors Went to Washington.

The ride of the two consulting physicians to Washington must go into history as one of the most remarkable on record. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton received the dispatch summoning him to Washington at his house, No. 43 West Thirty-second Street, New York. It took him only ten minutes to prepare for the journey. He left the house at about two o'clock, with the remark that he did not know when the next train would start, but that he would get a carriage and go to the ferry, so that he would be ready to take it. The dispatch, which was brief, he took with him. He hastened in a carriage to the Desbrosses Street ferry, where he learned that the first train for Washington was over the Pennsylvania Railroad at 3:40 o'clock. It would arrive in Washington at 10:20 p. m. Some time was spent in inquiries as to the departure of trains on other roads. Then he crossed the ferry and entered the Jersey City passenger waiting-room, where he was recognized while he was making inquiries at the palace-car window. Superintendent Jackson, who was in his office in another part of the depot, was sent for. A very brief time sufficed to make him aware of the situation. He hurried away from Dr. Hamilton, and seven minutes later the latter was rushing out of the depot on a special train. It was 3:10 p. m. when the depot master and the train dispatcher received notice to be spry. Engine 915, one of the best of the ordinary engines, with a five-foot driving wheel, was hitched to a new Eastlake coach, and at 3:20 it was run out of the depot.

The freight trains were all got out of the way one after another on side tracks in time to allow the special to roar past them without slackening speed, but two passenger trains delayed the Doctor fifteen minutes. He arrived at Philadelphia at 5 o'clock, a distance of ninety miles in one hundred minutes. The engineer was A. Vandegrift, and the conductor H. W. Headley. At Philadelphia a stop of but a few minutes was made, in which to change engines and allow Dr. Agnew to get on the cars. From Philadelphia to Wilmington, with a stop at Chester and other places, the run was made in twenty-seven minutes, the distance being twenty-six miles. A dispatch had been sent to Wilmington for a brakeman, and a man named Humphreys was detailed to "make the train." At 5:27 the special came dashing through the city at the rate of, at least, eighteen miles an hour, and the intrepid brakeman stood near the track. He made a desperate grab for the rear platform, and at the risk of his life succeeded in gaining a hand and foothold. The car steps were protected by a wire railing, and he was carried a considerable distance clinging on to this before the conductor came back and unlocked the gate. The train arrived at Washington at 7:50 p. m., an average run from New York of almost fifty miles an hour, and from Philadelphia of over fifty-five miles an hour. This is the fastest railroad time, for the distance and considering the stops, on record.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Cheap Living Abroad.

Before the era of railroads it was possible to find out-of-the-way places where one could live on very small sums of money. It was the custom in England, when a family met with pecuniary misfortunes, for them to retire to some obscure place on the Continent, where they could live in an economical way until their means had increased so as to be enabled to live with their accustomed comforts and luxuries. But railways have equalized values wherever they have penetrated; and now hotels charge about the same rates, and living does not differ much, comparing one locality with another. But it seems in Italy there are still places where the cost of living is at a minimum. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, living in Italy, tells how she and her husband manage to get along on about \$1.40 a day. On this sum they had the attendance of two servants, and indulged in a bill of fare that was really luxurious. The letter is dated from Viariggio, near Leghorn. The house the couple lived in was a nice one, with seven rooms, and the rent for a hundred days was \$20.19. There are places in this country where rent and food are cheap; but the comforts of a nicely furnished house, two intelligent servants, and a course dinner could not be procured for any such sum as that asked in Italy.

Carries His Own Well with Him.

At a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences the other evening a very fine specimen of the desert land-tortoise, from Cajon Pass, San Bernardino County, in that State, was received. The specimen had been carefully prepared, and was as large as an ordinary bucket. The tortoise is a native of the arid regions of California and Arizona, and Prof. E. T. Cox, who was present, related a curious circumstance connected with it. He found on dissecting one of them that it carried on each side a membrane, attached to the inner portion of the shell, in which was about a pint of clear water, the whole amount being about a quart. He was of the opinion that this water was derived from the secretions of the giant barrel cactus, on which the tortoise feeds. This cactus contains a great deal of water. The tortoise is found in sections of country where there is no water, and where there is no vegetation but the cactus. A traveler suffering from thirst could, in an emergency, supply himself with water by killing a tortoise. They are highly prized by Mexicans, who make from them a delicious soup. The foxes of the desert attack the tortoise, and finally overcome them by dragging them at times for miles.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Henceforth the telegraph offices of France are to record in detail all thunder-storms which may be observed.

—The London Sanitary company is formed for the purpose of putting dwellings and other houses in perfect sanitary condition.

—The evil effect of the electric light upon the eyes is due, it is supposed, to the constant changes in the intensity of the light, whereby the eyes are greatly fatigued.

—It has been computed that the power of the steam engines in England would suffice to raise from the quarries and place in position all the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours.

—Asphalte is considered by M. Leon Male as chalk strongly impregnated with bitumen. It was first applied to road-making in 1849 by M. Merian, a Swiss engineer. In 1851 it was first tried in Paris, in the Rue Bergere.

—Experiments have been made with compressed gunpowder, made to fit the drill-holes, and cut into short lengths. It was found to possess many advantages over loose powder, among which is a saving of forty per cent. in powder.

—In a recent work on the nests and eggs of birds, Dr. W. von Reichenan states that the ornamental plumage, crests, etc., of the male bird are due to an excess of energy, while the vitality of the female is exhausted by the production of eggs and the task of incubation.

—A quantity of paper pulp made of sawdust is to be sent from Canada to England, where the question of its value will be determined. The pulp will be made into paper in an English factory, and experiments will be made as to the uses to which it may be put. Capitalists in the lumber region of the Dominion are awaiting the result with considerable interest.

—English wool is subjected to a purifying process in a heated room during six months before it is used, whereby the "eke," or grease and dirt, is taken out of it. American wool just fleeced from the sheep's back, is worked up, and, as the eke is still in it, it will not take the colors. The imperfect dyeing of American cloths results in rapid fading, while the English lasts.

—Dr. Baret, of Nice, has successfully employed turpentine vapor in the treatment of whooping-cough. The drug is allowed to stand in plates in the room occupied by the patient, a resort to which simple expedient is believed to greatly lessen the severity and duration of the malady. Dr. Baret was led to a trial of this remedy by observing a marked improvement in the case of a child severely affected who had been allowed to sleep in a newly-painted room, redolent with the turpentine odor.

—It may not, perhaps, be known that a man wearing dark clothes is more liable to infection from contagious disease than he who wears light-colored garments, because particles which emanate from diseased or decaying bodies are much more readily absorbed by dark than by light fabrics. This is easy of proof. Expose a light and dark coat to the fumes of tobacco for five minutes and it will be found that the dark one smells stronger than the other of tobacco smoke, and it will retain the odor longer.

PITH AND POINT.

—If wit is badinage, what must it be in youth?—*Cambridge Tribune.*

—The crow is the best corn-extractor of which we know.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—When a man's money is gone his friends drop off like buttons from a pair of ready-made pants.—*Boston Globe.*

—The idea that nothing harder than diamonds could be made has been exploded, a St. Louis bridle having baked a batch of biscuits.—*Boston Post.*

—When a city man moves into the suburbs and gets a patch of ground big enough to raise a turnip on, his first ambition is to join a farmers' club.—*Philadelphia News.*

—The tramp finds he can buy two glasses of beer with the money he has begged for a single cup of coffee, and that is why he always asks for coffee money.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—A chicken when stricken of its plumage is said to be dressed. The girls of the ballet resemble the chicken in this regard, though they are not all chickens in years.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Tommy, did you hear your mother call you?" "Course I did!" "Then why don't you go to her at once?" "Well, yer see she's nervous, and it'd shock her awful 'n' should go too sudden."—*Yonkers Gazette.*

—A colored couple, elegantly dressed, and in the bloom of youth, were passing up Austin Avenue, when the man was heard to say: "Miss Matilda Johnning, does yer transpire like I does?" "Reck-so—I sweats like a hog."—*Texas Siftings.*

—When a Montana gentleman puts on a pair of long boots, a slouch hat, a pint of whisky and two long, large-sized revolvers and a knife that can reach clear through a cow, he is said to be "dressed to kill." And indeed he is, though you can't always be certain whether he or the other man will be killed.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

ODE TO DE WATERMELLOTON.

Oblong and inselous—
Black seeds or white;
Lemme devour you
Outer my sight.

Mottled or speckled,
Thick rind or thin;
Devold of all cranks,
Collie an' sin.

Georgia or Jersey,
Speckled or spotted;
Dose who doan' like 'em
Order be shot.

—*Detroit Free Press.*